

Damaged by Smoke Only.

The Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturing Co. and the Queen City Clothing Company, (adjoining buildings), were damaged to the extent of \$175,000. Part of this mammoth stock has been shipped to Owensboro and placed in the large store next door west of National Hotel, in the Patterson building, 113 west Main street, and will be sold as directed by the insurance company, at less than appraised value. This great fire sale of men's, boys', ladies', misses' and children's shoes, together with men's, boys' and children's clothing will commence Saturday, May 22, 1897, and will continue until Wednesday, May 26, 1897, making this the greatest four days' sale ever inaugurated in Owensboro. Among the many bargains you will find:

SHOE BARGAINS.
Ladies' and gent's house slippers, worth \$1 at 54c.
Gent's dress shoes, worth \$1.75 at 87c.
Gent's heavy working shoes, worth \$1.95 at 78c.
Ladies' dress shoes, lace and button, worth \$1.50 at 98c.
Ladies' and gent's dress shoes, worth \$2.50 at \$1.24.
Ladies' and gent's fine shoes, worth \$3.50 at \$1.45.

Ladies' and gent's custom-made shoes, worth \$4.50 at \$1.98.
Ladies' and gent's hand-sewed shoes, worth \$3.00 at \$2.48; children's school shoes, sizes 8 to 11, worth \$1.25 at 74c; misses' and youth's school shoes, worth \$1.50 at 98c; ladies' walking shoes, worth \$1 at 54c. We also have a full line of ladies' Oxford ties.

CLOTHING BARGAINS.
Men's pants, worth \$1.25 at 68c; men's working pants, worth \$1 at 45c; men's business pants, worth \$2 at 98c; men's fine pants, worth \$3 at \$1.24; men's tailor-made pants, worth \$5 at \$2.48; boys' long pants, worth \$1.50 at 78c; men's suits, worth \$8 at \$3.98; men's cassimere suits, worth \$12 at \$4.75; men's fine cassimere suits, worth \$15 at \$6.78; men's fine custom-made suits, worth \$18 at \$8.68; men's fine tailor-made suits, worth \$22 at \$9.43; children's suits, worth \$2 at 74c; children's fine suits, worth \$2.50 at \$1.24; children's dress suits, worth \$5 at \$2.48; children's knee pants, worth \$3 at 12c. And so on through the line you will find bargain after bargain; nothing reserved, as everything must be sold in four days. Remember Saturday, May 22, 1897, is the day and is for four days only. Come early and avoid the rush. Look for the great fire sale sign. Merchants desiring to fill up will find this a good opportunity.

C. LANDY, Agent.

Farm for Sale.

Eighty acres, well improved. One mile east of coal bank store, buildings, wells, cisterns, fruit and timber. Inquire of or address

JOHN H. MOYSES, Corunna.

First Sunday Excursion via the D. & M. to Detroit.

The first excursion of the 1897 season to Detroit will be given on Sunday, May 23d. A new feature will be introduced, being the sale of one fare round trip tickets to all stations on the line of the excursion. Bicycles and baby carriages carried free. Bell Isle in its beauty, steamers running every ten minutes. Fare from Owensboro \$1.25.

Primary School Money.

Following is a statement of the semi-annual apportionment of the primary school fund among the various cities and townships of this county:

Tps. and Cities.	Children.	Am't
Antrim	266	\$143.64
Bennington	275	148.50
Burns	380	205.20
Caledonia	323	174.42
Corunna	326	181.18
Fairfield	302	163.08
Hazelton	564	304.54
Madison	173	93.42
New Haven	550	297.00
Owosso	343	185.32
Owosso City	2323	1254.42
Perry	564	304.54
Rush	491	265.14
Sciota	400	220.80
Shiawassee	514	277.56
Vernon	383	206.92
Woodhull	250	135.00
Total	9225	4981.50

Perhaps

Your morning drink has been your enemy and instead of aiding nature to do her work you have been piling up disease in daily doses of poison in the shape of coffee. Did you ever think that perhaps it was the alkaloids in coffee that caused your stomach trouble, headache, liver trouble, etc.?

MAKES RED BLOOD

A beverage made of grains called Postum Cereal Food Coffee, has saved thousands of stomachs suffering from the effects of coffee.

Pure Food and not drugs is the common sense way.

Perhaps the change from a stimulant to a pure food will give you a healthy body and a clear brain.

Good Food Should Minister to Genius.

Insist on seeing red seals like the above on the package and ask the cook to boil it 15 minutes.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

RUN BY ARMY OFFICERS

General Alger is Not a Real Secretary of War.

ONLY AN OFFICIAL FIGUREHEAD.

An Employee of the War Department Says Army Officers Advise the Secretary What to Do and He Does It—No Secretary of War Since the Days of Edwin M. Stanton—Army Officers Experts at Deceit—Senator McMillan Goes Home.

Washington, May 18.—"There has been no secretary of war since the days of Edwin M. Stanton," says an old employee of the war department. He continued: "The army officers have absolute control of the department, and they simply run the secretaries of war as they would fly kites. That is what they are going to do with General Alger. They have already got him in their meshes. No man can come into the war department and be a real secretary of war as things now exist."

"But General Alger is a business man and knows how to run business. He will be secretary of war."

"Not on your life. Alger is not in it. The fact that he is a good business man makes it worse for him. He has been accustomed to fair dealing and prompt methods. He knows only superficially the intricacies of the war department. He depends upon the army officers about him and takes the word of each officer on all subjects. They tell him certain things and he acts according to the information which they give him. They are playing into each other's hands as they have always done. General Alger is simply acting as their official figurehead. He is doing what they advise him to do. That is what all secretaries of war do, and what they will continue to do until the army officers are sent to their posts on the frontier and civilians officials are put in their places as they are placed at the heads of the various bureaus of the other executive departments of the government."

Under Domination of Army Officers.
"But the chief clerk of the department is a civilian."

"Yes, but he has been chief clerk for many years, and he knows that the army officers run the department, so that he will do as they bid him to do, or off goes his head. He and the assistant secretary of war are civilians, but they are under the domination of the army officers, and they will continue to be under such domination. General Alger cannot be secretary of war as long as he is surrounded and misdirected by the army officers. That tells the whole story."

It is a singular fact that General Alger, although nominally secretary of war, and perfectly capable of managing that department, is practically bucked and gagged by the army officers. They fawn and flatter. They are experts in deceit. They are trained to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." That is a part of their life and purpose. That man is lucky who can be secretary of war and go forth from the position without smirching.

There never was a better man in that high office than William W. Belknap of Iowa, who was secretary of war during President Grant's administration. He had been a gallant major general in the volunteer army. But he went forth from the war department with a cloud upon his record which was only dispelled when death placed upon his suffering brow the wreath of oblivion and the old soldier was buried in Arlington National cemetery.

A Keen Business Man.
General Alger is a keen business man, but he never before dealt with sharpers on their native heath. The war department man who told me the above story has been in the department for fully thirty years and he knows all about the department from cellar to attic floor. The army officers are running the place, and the great man from Michigan is simply following their lead by giving approval to routine business as it is laid before him by the army officers. He cannot do otherwise. No secretary of war could do otherwise. But if General Alger has his eyes opened, and can realize his environment, he will work a last-lap reform by inducing the president to send the army officers to their regiments in the field, and in their places have civilians appointed to perform the clerical and executive duties.

Keep this item in your scrapbook and have it on hand for future reference, and you will find in a year or two that the statements herein made will be fully verified by forthcoming occurrences at Washington, for unless General Alger can get rid of the army officers who dominate the war department he will be only a figurehead secretary of war—and I, that tell you, am counted among his personal friends.

George Farr of Grand Haven has been appointed collector of customs for the Michigan district and James A. Coyer of Grand Rapids has been made surveyor of the port at Grand Rapids. Thus the president has taken satisfactory action for the western part of the state so far as customs are concerned.

Vacancies at Port Huron and Marquette.
There will be a vacancy at the port of Port Huron Aug. 35 and at Marquette Sept. 28, but nobody has any idea who will pick the plums for these places. The senators are already being besieged and the officeholders each believe that they must have success or make trouble.

Senator McMillan has done what the big man from Iowa, Senator Allison, has done. He has left the cares of legislation behind him and gone home for a season of rest. There has been a lull for a week, but the tariff battle will begin at once and it will wage and rage all summer. Hence, a timely little rest is a good thing for the statesman. My individual opinion is that the "congress will adjourn about Aug. 15, and no tariff bill will be passed." Now put that prediction in your pipe and smoke it. Of course, you don't believe it, and think I'm awfully mistaken. Well, I've been here long enough to get partially bald-headed. You watch the outcome and then give me a medal as a political prophet.

Resignation of "Hank" Robinson.
Congressman Camp is the only Wolverine statesman of the house of representatives who has been in Washington

during the past week. He is working on the lumber schedule of the tariff bill. "Hank" Robinson of Detroit has resigned his office as statistician of the department of agriculture. There is no politics in the office, but there is considerable politics under "Hank" Robinson's hat. He is a Democrat, a rankerous Democrat. He wouldn't draw salary under a Republican administration. He gave up a place which pays \$2,500 per annum. That took a good deal of political nerve. May be "Hank" will run for congress again.

Senator Burrows is now a full-fledged member of the committee on finance, and is constantly engaged in studying the Dingley bill. He will be expected to make the principal speech for the Republicans in the senate when the bill is under final discussion. We Michigan men all know Burrows will acquit himself with credit to the state, for there is no better orator in either party now in public life than Senator Burrows.

The War in Cuba.
President McKinley is determined to know the truth regarding the Cuban war. The reports from Consul General Lee and other American consuls in Cuba, which were laid before the subcommittee of the senate foreign relations committee, while withheld from the public, are admitted to present such a shocking picture of Spanish cruelty and suffering among the native and resident Americans that the president has been urged to take some decided action. "Once," But the president wants to know the whole truth and there have been messages sent to the consul general at Havana and to Consul Brice at Matanzas and other consuls, to at once forward by cable additional reports, which will lay before the president and the senate committee such information as will enable them to take definite action. The consuls will send their own preliminary reports, answering definitely certain inquiries wired to them in cipher, and the state department expects to have this additional information very soon, that it may be presented to the foreign relations committee to govern its actions on the Morgan resolution in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Reports Were Startling.

It was, no doubt, the president's intention to have the Cuban question rest until Mr. Calhoun should return and report to him on the state of affairs in Cuba. But the recent reports from the official representatives of the government were so startling that when they were laid before the subcommittee of the senate they created a sensation which threatened to put the Morgan resolution through the senate without serious opposition. The president might have followed the policy of the Cleveland administration and held back these reports until ready to use them, but the condition of hundreds of American citizens in Cuba, who have been forced by General Weyler to leave their plantations and gather in the towns where they have absolutely no means of support and are without food and starving in the streets, presented the situation in a new light, calling for immediate action. It is this condition which has impelled the president to call for supplemental reports by cable, that the United States government may care for its own citizens in a foreign land, and whatever the situation as between the Spanish and Cuban forces, the president will first look after the starving Americans.

Engaged on a Message.

It is reported on good authority that the president is already engaged on a message, calling the attention of congress to this condition and urging some plan of relief. Such a message will, in all probability, be sent to congress, and there is little question about immediate action.

Senator Gallinger has introduced a resolution for an appropriation of \$50,000 to relieve the Americans in distress in Cuba, and the senate will pass such a resolution when the facts are laid before it, as will also the house. The question as to how food shall be sent to these Americans has been discussed. One of the prominent members of the foreign relations committee said that, if necessary, the government would send a war vessel to Havana to enforce its right to relieve the Americans who have been cooped up in the towns to starve by order of General Weyler. He further added that if the Spanish authorities interposed any objections to such a plan of relief there would be war between Spain and this country, but that he did not believe there would be any difficulty about relieving these Americans.

Have American Names.

There is said to be no doubt about the identity of these Americans. They have American names, and the reports give their former residence place in this country. One family of seven, by the name of Payne, were formerly residents of Illinois. The reports go into details in these particulars, so that the senators who read them have no question about the fact that there are several hundred Americans suffering for the necessities of life and actually starving, because they have been driven from their farms and plantations, and compelled to take up their residence in towns, where they are under the surveillance of the Spanish troops, but are not granted any support.

While the president will only call attention to this suffering, and the necessity for relieving it, it is the general opinion that the presentation of these facts will add momentum to the Morgan resolution, and that before many days the senate will pass that resolution in favor of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. The situation is regarded as very serious, and pushing to a crisis in the Cuban affairs.

Indian Warehouse at Omaha.

Despite the combined opposition of the Illinois members, supported by the chairman of the Indian affairs committee, the proposition for the establishment of an Indian warehouse at Omaha has been carried through the house. The question came up on the consideration of the report of the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment to the bill requiring the secretary of the interior to establish an Indian warehouse at Omaha was, it will be remembered, adopted in the senate originally, rejected by the house and sent to the conference committee, which reported in favor of retaining it in the bill. The last struggle at the house was on a motion to concur in the recommendation of the conference committee and pass the bill, as amended by the senate. On this vote stood, yeas, 54; nays, 47, and the house thus concurred in the senate amendment. This settles it that Omaha is to have an Indian warehouse.

DUNBAR.

Plan of Study.

The Woman's Literary Club has gotten out programs containing a list of the officers and members of the club, and the plan of study for next season. The topics and dates of papers follow:

PART I—ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

Sept. 25—Ancient Oriental Nations.
Character of the people as shown by their architecture, Mrs. Goodwin.

Chaldean and Assyrian sculpture and painting, Miss Deal.

Influence of the art of this period on other nations, Mrs. Devereaux.

Oct. 9—Egyptian Period.

Temples, Miss Stearns. Tombs, Mrs. White. Palaces, Miss Brewer. Parliamentary drill, Mrs. Parkill.

Oct. 23—Greek Period.

Comparison of different orders of architecture, Miss Peterson. Early Greek sculpture, Mrs. Matteson. Greek architectural sculpture, Miss Hodge. Parliamentary drill, Mrs. Parkill.

Nov. 6—Roman Imperial Period.

Sketch of Italian and Roman history before the Imperial period, Miss Seely. Roman historical and portrait sculpture, Mrs. Gould. Greco-Roman painting, Miss Morrice. Conversation, Roman architecture.

Nov. 20—Byzantine Period, A.D. 300-1000.

Sketch of the Byzantine period, Miss Metz. Period of church architecture, Mrs. Langerwisch. Byzantine mosaics, Mrs. Watters.

Dec. 4—Romanesque Period, A.D. 1000-1200.

Picturesque variations in architecture during this period, Mrs. Pond. Revival of Italian painting and sculpture in the 14th century, Mrs. Bamps. Parliamentary drill, Mrs. Parkill.

Dec. 18—Gothic Period, A.D. 1200-1500.

Gothic cathedrals compared with the Romanesque, Miss Jones. Medieval sculpture, Mrs. Taylor. Italian painting in the 15th and 16th centuries, Mrs. Davis.

Jan. 8—The Beginning of the Renaissance Period.

Renaissance architecture, Mrs. Gale. Renaissance sculpture, Miss Britten. Flemish and German painters of the 15th and 16th centuries, Miss Deane.

PART II—STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY.

Jan. 22—Physical Basis of Society.

Review Drummond's "Ascent of Man," chapters viii-ix. Man's qualification to dominate nature, Mrs. Hume. Effect of occupation on the home, Mrs. Keeler.

Feb. 5—Economic Basis of Society.

What is the most important feature of modern industry? Miss Miner. Household industries—Woman as a factor in the labor problem, Mrs. Matteson. Question.

Feb. 19—Intellectual Basis of Society.

Education and culture as elements in society, Miss Curless. Aids and hindrances to culture in this country, Mrs. Goodwin. General discussion—Is the factory town or farm more favorable to culture? Miss Miner, Miss Hodge.

March 5—Social Basis of Society.

The elements of sociability as compared by Emerson and Hamerton, Mrs. Bamps. The influence of social institutions upon human intercourse, Mrs. Gould. Aids and hindrances to social life, Miss Deal.

March 19—Aesthetic Basis of Society.

Beauty as a moral agent, Miss Corlett. How can the arts be correlated? Miss Metz. What share does the laborer have in art? Mrs. Gale. Questions.

April 9—Ethical Basis of Society.

How may individual ethics be affected? How may social ethics be affected? Mrs. Devereaux. How do philanthropic organizations of today affect ethical progress, Miss Stearns.

PART III—HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

April 23—Evolution of the house from hut to palace, Mrs. Langerwisch. Ideal home and its moral influence, Mrs. Taylor. Moral influence of diet, Mrs. Pond. Relation of income to expenditure, Mrs. White.

May 7—Waste of time and strength, Mrs. Keeler. Conveniences: the right to be comfortable, Mrs. Watters. Moral and physical results of cleanliness, Miss Curless. Conversation, the history of table utensils.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, on Monday, the 17th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ezra Mason, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Fred E. Mason praying, amongst other things, for the probate of the instrument now filed in said court, purporting to be and testament of said deceased, and that said instrument with the will annexed be granted to George T. Mason or to some other proper person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said court, then to be held in the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Shiawassee, three consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing. [A true copy.]

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

May Crop Report.

April was a cool wet month. The mean weekly temperature of the State during the month was from two to nearly four degrees below the normal, and the rainfall after the 10th in excess of the normal. The last week of the month the rainfall was excessive, almost drowning out wheat on low, flat and undrained fields. The eastern portion of the central section seems to have suffered most. The reports were made on Saturday, May 1, before the rains had ceased.

The average condition of wheat is as follows: Southern counties, 84; central, 74; northern, 57; and State, 82 per cent, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. The average for the State in 1896 was 92, 90 in 1895, and 90 in 1894. The condition in the southern counties is seven per cent lower than one year ago.

Very little wheat will be plowed up in the southern and northern counties because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed. The proportion in the central counties is reported at 11 per cent.

Correspondents in their notes comment extensively on the outlook, but these notes are not quoted as the percentages given fairly indicate their views.

The amount of wheat reported marketed by farmers in April is \$29,458 bushels as compared with 468,654 bushels in April, 1896, and 810,236 bushels in April 1895, and the amount in the nine months, August—April is \$9,364,326 bushels as compared with 7,781,870 bushels in the same

REV. WAYNE WOLCOTT

Interviewed by the Reporter for "The Independent."

He Tells of His Recovery from an Illness that Threatened to Incapacitate Him. Is now Able to Attend to His Duties. Has Nothing but Words of Praise for the Remedy Used.

From the Independent, Auburn, N. Y.

It having come to the knowledge of the editor of the Cayuga County Independent of Auburn, that Rev. N. Wayne Wolcott, Pastor of Baptist Church, of Fleming, N. Y., had been cured of nervous prostration by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, he sent a reporter to that town to ascertain from Mr. Wolcott the truth of the report, and receive from his own lips a statement of his case and how he had been benefited.

The reporter found Mr. Wolcott to be a gentleman some 40 or 45 years of age, in good health, and active in his ministerial duties. He is highly esteemed as a pastor and a citizen, and is a gentleman of strict integrity, whose statements can be implicitly relied upon as truthful in every respect and devoid of exaggeration. In reply to questions as to the truth of the report that he had been benefited by Pink Pills he made the following statement: "Eight years ago while pastor of the Baptist Church in Covert, N. Y., I was stricken with nervous prostration. During the winter of 1887-8, I had conducted revival services and delivered a series of lectures in addition to my work as pastor and became completely run down. I could not work, and felt as though my days were numbered. I tried a doctor, but did not receive much aid from him."

At this time I received a call from the church at Tully, N. Y. At first I determined not to accept it, for I knew that in my weak condition I could not do the work. But hoping against hope, I finally decided to try and accordingly went there. My health continued to fail and I grew weaker, and I thought I would have to give up entirely my work for God, which I love. Just then, however, the sun broke through the clouds. Mr. Tallman, of Tully, whom I shall always remember as a benefactor, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had tried them and they had done him good. As a last resort I tried them. The effect was wonderful and immediate. From the very first box my system began to tone up, my blood became rich, and once more I became the strong and vigorous man I was before my health failed."

"My labors, if you know of the labors of a country pastor, you can readily believe, were very heavy. I had not been able to work, and was losing my interest in the cause of Christ, but like many my old vigor returned and for three more years I labored there and raised \$4,000 toward building up the Church in addition to my regular duties. All my friends say of me that I am a very hard working man, but in Covert I could not do a thing. I could not get up and the pills had restored my health. I think I may say that I merited that name. For three or four years after I left Tully I did evangelistic work. Two years ago I came here. Since then I have never had any return of my old trouble, but am in good health, strong and active, with no symptom of nervous prostration, which was caused by overwork. It is a homely expression, but I felt like a 'wring-out dish-cloth' without any starch in it."

"I owe my present good health to Pink Pills, and want most heartily to commend the magic remedy to every one troubled with nervous prostration or physical weakness. As a parting remark Mr. Wolcott said: 'I have often thought that in return for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, I would like to become a medical missionary to make known their merits.'"

"Yes, sir. I am strong, have a hearty appetite and enjoy sound, refreshing sleep. I know the pills were not of help, but I continued, and I firmly believe that had it not been for them I would not be here to-day. I owe my life to them and am ever ready to voice my most grateful praise in favor of their wonderful merits."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as anemia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, and will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelmina Wierum, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A.D. 1897, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Corunna, in said county, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day all the right, title, and interest of said deceased, and to the following described lands and premises, situated in the 4th ward of Owensboro city, county of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the west line of Water street, in said city of Owensboro, one hundred and fifty five (155) feet south of the intersection of the south line of Main street with the west line of said Water street, and at the south east corner of William Fletcher's lot, containing one acre and one-half, running thence southerly along the west line of Water street fifty four (54) feet, thence west at right angles with Water street to the base of the Shiawassee river, and thence westerly along the south line of said Fletcher's lot to the place of beginning.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of May, A.D. 1897.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office in the city of Corunna, on the 14th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Delanah H. Barnum, deceased.

Edward Barnum, as administrator, having rendered to said court his final account.

It is ordered, that the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in THE OWENSBORO TIMES, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH, Judge of Probate.

Commissioner's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Lorrain Pulver, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of George W. Swarthout, in the village of Lansingburg, in said county, on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1897, and on the 6th day of October, A.D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that six months from the 6th day of April, 1897, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated, the 12th day of April, A.D. 1897.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, KIMBALL S. CHORR, JOHN A. G. MASON, Commissioners.

FOR A MACHINE TO BUILD THE CHEAPEST